

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1883.

Every effort is being made to have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered early and promptly in all parts of the city. Persons who do not receive their paper, or who have any cause of complaint, will oblige by notifying the office, either in person or by postal card.

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent them by mail for any length of time, and the address changed as often as desired, by notifying the business office.

Gov. HAMILTON'S vigorous scathing of the democratic rascals in Maryland makes them squirm like eels in a pot. Turn them out.

WHERE did our morning contemporary learn that Fessenden or Grimes ever left the republican party? We had never heard of it before.

"The republican party must go" on in its course until every vestige of unpatriotic democracy is defeated and acknowledged the supremacy of right.

SENATOR LAMAR is said to be seeking the honor of defeat on the tail of the national democratic ticket. Heads or tails, it makes no difference, the democrats will lose.

BOATSWAIN DANA, of the New York Sun, does not pipe all hands on deck to turn the rascals out in Maryland. This shows that he has no objection to rascals if they be of the same political church with himself.

We grieve to see our democratic neighbor so obdurate in his hatred of the south as to be constantly alluding to the Fort Pillow massacre. Will nothing ever moderate the passions of the war which rage now so furiously in the organ?

New York is getting jealous of New Orleans as a city, where ocean steamers can approach without danger of being stranded. Let New York stop the garbage contractor from depositing his refuse in the harbor, and New York will be all right.

It was not egotism, but a fair knowledge of the sentiment that "coming events cast their shadows before," that induced Judge Foraker to close a recent speech as follows: "My time is up and I must go at once to the train. I have only time to say goodbye, and to cordially invite you to come and see me at Columbus, where you will find me in the governor's office at any time after next January."

The democratic platform in 1872 was "anything to beat Grant." In 1876 the country was edified with democratic cries of the necessity for "a change." In 1880 they emphasized "a tariff for revenue only." They are now settling down to a repetition of the slogan of '76, "a change." It will be difficult to persuade the people that there is any necessity for turning the rascals in on such a flimsy plea.

HERE is a conundrum for a scientist: A woman says that women do not make as many errors in telegraphing as men do. The reason she gives is that men want to know what a message means, and that women are satisfied to transmit it as it is without inquiry as to its meaning. If employment in the telegraph office curbs or destroys the natural curiosity of women, it is a new phase in social science which needs investigation.

TWO FRIENDS riding out on the plains of California came upon a grizzly bear's nest, and the occupant being aroused made for them. They fled with such speed as they could compel their mules to, but the one having the slower animal of the two seemed to the other to be gained on by the enemy. "Come on, Jim! Come on!" he shouted in terrified tones to his companion as he himself dashed along the trail ahead. "Jim" replied, as he tore his mule's hide with his big Spanish spurs and lashed his rump with the end of his rawhide lariat, "Do I look as though I was throwing off this race?" So answers Barnum when, in reply to Judge Birdsell's charge of treachery against Tilden in 1880, he asks:

"Does this \$25,000 check he gave me in the campaign look as though he was throwing off that race?" Without leaving their seats the American people will give their verdict of "not guilty."

## Senator Beck's Conversion.

The great free trade leader has struck his flag to the protectionists. The tariff-for-revenue and he "are out." He says that "the revenue tax should be adjusted as far as possible so as to aid the American industries in the proportion in which they can least bear foreign competition." Here is a champion for the "infant industries" worth having. It is these struggling industries, striving to get on their feet, that "can least bear foreign competition." The tariff must be not only for revenue, but for "aid" to "American industries" against foreign competition! That is to say, foreign competition must be handicapped by a tariff for the protection of the industries least able to cope with it. Good. Walk in Mr. Beck. Water-son has not made you his, Carlisle cannot be speaker by your aid, that's plain. You are on the republican platform. Never has the republican party declared for any other or greater degree of protection than that advocated by you in the words above quoted. The American industry which "can least bear foreign competition" is that of the workman laboring for daily wages. If the democratic party will follow Senator Beck in his adoption of the republican tariff doctrine, the campaign of 1884 will have to be fought on some other issue. The people can then devote themselves to turning rascals out, whether found in Maryland or elsewhere, and rebuking the use of money in elections, as in the case of the \$25,000 given to Barnum's committee by Tilden. The free traders must go.

## Barnum's Defense of Tilden.

And now comes William H. Barnum, chairman of the democratic national committee, and in answer to the charge that Tilden was false to Hancock in the campaign of 1880, declares that the old sinner was not only not false, but that he contributed \$25,000 to the corruption fund of the campaign. We say "corruption fund" advisedly, because it is now being given out with most solemn emphasis by the virtuous democratic press that there is no honest use to which money can be put in political campaigns. This view being accepted as true, we have the testimony of the chairman of the democratic national committee that that injured saint, Samuel J. Tilden, forgot his piety in a moment of party enthusiasm and ordered the purchase of \$25,000 worth of votes for Hancock, giving at the same time his check for that sum, payable to the order of Hon. William L. Scott, who paid it over to Mr. Charles J. Canda, the treasurer of the committee. All of this is chronicled in the democratic central national organ, which concludes the chapter by remarking that "this ought to silence a contemptible piece of political calumny." We are quite of this latter opinion. From this time on, when any scoundrel shall charge Tilden with having failed in his duty to Hancock, let the check be produced, which proves that "the old man" put up \$25,000 to aid in the corruption of American voters, as clearly as it is possible for democratic editors to prove that campaign funds are necessarily for corrupt purposes. Sing—

Oh, they told me you were false,  
 But I still believe you true—  
 You're my own dear old Sammy as of yore.

## Right Makes Might.

Dominant men and parties exist only by virtue of right and justice. Law is the embodiment of power for the enforcement of right against wrong. They are emanations from popular intelligence and will in behalf of public and private safety and progress. Men, parties, and principles founded upon wrong never have aught but temporary away, and then only because of their similitude to justice. So long as agriculture could be distorted into the sanction of human bondage the party defending that travesty upon liberty succeeded in attaining and retaining power in America. It needed but a popular appreciation of the subject to cause the mask to be removed and the pretenders to be dragged from their pinnacles. The munim bonum of human law, as well as divine, is rectitude. Wrong must ever be subservient when properly known. The only reason that can fully explain the triumph of republican principles for the past quarter of a century is that they were right. Panoplied in justice they have been invincible.

Occasionally, however, the public is treated to editorial and oratorical announcements of the decay and death of the republican party. A favorite expression in the democratic household is to assert that the party of progress is "moribund." One year ago, when the republicans were debating and deciding important questions of leadership and policy, the funeral orations, though premature, were frequent and eloquent. It is now a matter of surprise to the speakers and writers in the democratic camp to find themselves confronted by the same compact, invincible lines which so often have routed them. They are in a state of perturbation, similar to that of Longstreet's men at Gettysburg on the morning of July 2, 1863. They came awaking up the slope of Little Round Top with the yell and swagger of men certain of victory. They knew that when the shades of evening settled down upon the union left that portion of the line was held by Pennsylvania militia, and they expected them to scatter and run like frightened sheep. As they neared the crest the rising sun displayed to them the dusty clothes, bronzed faces, and corps badges of the old Third, the invincible boys of the army of the Potomac. There was a loud murmur of surprise, a halt, a quiver along the whole confederate column, and in a moment they were rushing pell mell down the hill, "all that was left of them," back to their own lines. Marching all night the third corps had reached the field (but an hour before, and fell in the slumber of exhaustion upon the brow of Round Top. They were in the nick of time to save the day and the battle.

The republican forces have been making a fatigue march, but they are on the field now confronting their adversaries, with not a gay

in their lines from ocean to ocean, and will repel every assault and follow their efforts with a sweeping charge. They have right and justice to contend with them. They represent the life, strength, and perpetuity of our national existence. Republican success is not phenomenal. It is but the repetition of history. There never was a time, a party, or a power which could "wipe from the statutes every vestige of legislation" enacted by the representatives of those principles which are calculated to do the greatest good to the greatest number. The republican party began its mission in the endeavor to obliterate African slavery. That was a principle which triumphed because it was right. It stands to-day to prevent the welding of fetters upon the limbs of laboring men of every nationality represented under the flag of American citizenship. So long as efforts are made to bring our people into that condition which would result from unrestricted competition with the pauper laborers of Europe, so long will the republican party withstand the encroachments of wrong and remain dominant in national affairs.

We like the hotel and restaurant waiters of Marseilles, France. They are holding up the honor of the ancient Gallic race. The tyrannical proprietors of hotels and restaurants in that city have long held them in the most abject condition by refusing to allow them to wear moustaches. The Gallic blood has curdled for years under this indignity, but lately it asserted itself and they struck—not for the "green graves of their sires," but for freedom to wear moustaches, and we record with great pleasure the fact that the moustaches won. The Marseilles proprietors have gone.

THE calm joy which Barnum felt when Tilden put up that \$25,000 in 1880 was equalled only that experienced by the old church treasurer who came very near losing the last of the church funds in his possession in a game of draw. "Brother Smith," said he, "I had put up the last dollar in the hope of winning back previous losses. I had an ace left, but dared not trust it against the dealer. I called for two cards, when my Heavenly Father put another ace in my hand." Thus was virtue rewarded both in the case of the ace and of the check.

MADISON, Jefferson, Jackson, St. Paul, and all the great and good dead were quoted to show that the "corruption" of the south was "unconstitutional." That was the democratic cry, upon which the charges were rung all nauseam. The shades of the ghostly past are being wrought upon now to prove that the protection of American industry is "unconstitutional." It is a good word, and has a patriotic sound, but it is spoken by the lips of insincerity and hypocrisy.

THE reports going the rounds of the democratic papers that John Sherman is not supporting Foraker in Ohio is very absurd, and their authors of course know that he will give them the lie by the course he will pursue when the campaign opens, as all that he has said and done up to the present time also does. Senator Sherman is the foremost man of his party in Ohio, and his course in 1880 shows that nothing can drive him from his allegiance to it.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer is beginning to find out that Judge Hoody is the bourbon candidate for governor of that state. It says: "Judge Hoody has a chip on his shoulder, but Foraker pretends not to see it." This is the strongest endorsement the Enquirer has yet given its candidate. Try again.

THE Chicago Tribune, commenting on the remark of the democratic Vicksburg Herald, that the best man in the board of alderman of Vicksburg is a colored man, suggests that the acquisition of a few men of that sort in the common council of Chicago would be a great improvement.

COL. AND MRS. BOONE, of the United States, have been decorated by the sultan of Turkey. They are lion tamed and exhibited before his sublime majesty, and he handed them \$1,000 in cash and made them knights of the Order of White Elephants. Happy Boones!

WHEN the fish do not bite and the President is gloomy, Senator Vest pulls himself down and tells a funny story.

## Amusements and Recreations.

The following amusements and recreations are advertised:  
 Drivers' Summer Garden—First appearance of Miss Belmont and Mr. Stanley. Lido, Nelson, Miss Melotte, and others remain.  
 Ambros Summer Garden—Miss Bertha Ravens, soprano; Mr. Louis Blumstein, violinist; and Prof. Chr. Art's orchestra.  
 Norfolk—Steamers George Leary and Excelsior. Norfolk—Steamer George Leary leaves at 10 a. m.  
 Catskill Mountains—Excursion trains leave the N. Y. & P. depot at 8 a. m.  
 Marshall Hall—National Rifle excursion. Steamer Corcoran leaves at 6 p. m., returning at 12.  
 Blackstone's Island—Moseley leaves at 9 a. m. Atlantic Park—Indian entertainment to-day.

## Tardy but Well Won Credit.

The republicans of Kentucky deserve credit for the gallant fight they made against tremendous odds. It cost something to be a true union man in that state during the war, and the republicans of the war who continue to follow the old flag in these days of peace cannot be questioned.

## Would That It Had Been So.

The persistency with which the New York Sun reiterates that the republican officeholders must go leads a good many of them to wish that Editor Dana had been made one of the both. Had Dana been asked for the New York collectorship.

## Know! Know! Know!

The next day after the election the spicy Danville Tribune comforts its readers with the remark: "Happily Kentucky is not America." It is Knott.

## Sure Pop on Parties.

"Tariff for revenue only" said Gen. Hancock at a little bed, and the word will be said, every time. No charge for the advice.

## The Reason Why They Hate Him.

Makone says he increased the number of free schools in Virginia from 2,000 to 6,000. No wonder the democrats hate him.

## He Turned Out Rascal Out.

"Turn the rascals out!" shrieked Mr. Dana. And the very next day he went away into the mountains for a holiday.

## WEATHER FOR THE WORLD.

## International Scientific Co-operation and Its Expected Result.

The United States signal service prepared and issued a statement yesterday relative to international scientific co-operation, which shows that much of modern progress in science is due to co-operation, this being especially true of geography and astronomy. Rapid progress has also been made in meteorology and terrestrial magnetism, which is due in a large measure to international co-operation. Since the organization of the "polar commission," at Bern, Switzerland, in 1880, and which was attended by delegates representing ten countries, other governments have been enlisted in the work of taking simultaneous magnetic and meteorological observations at as many stations as possible in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and observing parties have been dispatched to their respective destinations and are now engaged in the contemplated observations. The stations will be occupied for at least one, and, in some cases, for three years, and may be divided into two classes, viz: The special polar stations within 30 degrees of the north or south pole, and the auxiliary stations which are spread over the entire habitable globe. Besides these land stations, observations made on shipboard are extensively called for, and it is expected that enough observations will be accumulated to make the making of a complete map of the weather, and of the magnetic disturbances throughout the whole globe for any moment of time during the period in question. In addition to the main work of these international stations, all possible attention will be given to numerous collateral subjects.

The observations will include temperature of the air and sea; barometric pressure; humidity; wind; direction and force; clouds; kinds, amount, and motion; rainfall; weather optical phenomena; absolute declination, inclination, and horizontal intensity and the variations of declination, inclination and horizontal intensity. These observations are to be made hourly, except on the first of fifteen minutes of each month, when the readings will be made every five minutes.

Observations will also be made of auroras, astronomical time and longitude and latitude, eclipses, galactic and solar phenomena, ocean currents, tidal observations, structure of ice, twilight, zoology, botany, geology, &c.

Thirteen nations thus far have entered heartily into the project, and fifteen polar stations and over forty auxiliary stations have already been established. Of these, the United States stations are—Polar station: Lady Franklin bay, Grinnell Land; Point Barrow, Alaska. Auxiliary stations: Los Angeles, Cal.; Fort Chimo, Ungava bay; Copper Island, Kamchatka.

The other countries are Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain and Canada, Holland, Italy, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Argentina Republic, beside numerous observations made by the local observatories at Tiflis, Havana, Gottingen, Lisbon, Stonyhurst, Breslau, Zi-kai-wai (Shanghai), Manila, and Batavia.

From these observations the chief signal officer will issue daily international weather bulletins and maps for the entire globe.

## A PERSISTENT BRITISHER.

AN English Captain Refuses to Stop Until the Ewing Fires Several Shots at Her.

A decided sensation was occasioned in Hampton Roads last Monday by a United States steamer with the stars and stripes flying at her masthead, firing six cannon in rapid succession at a large steamship flying the British flag. The occurrence caused a number of sensational reports, one of which was that war had been declared by the United States against England.

All such reports, however, were disproved by a report received yesterday by Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital, from the quarantine authorities at Hampton Roads, which states that a British steamer bound for Baltimore, and in charge of a Baltimore pilot, while coming in the night of Monday last, was fired upon by the cutter Ewing, but kept on at full speed and refused to respond. By order of the commanding officer of the Ewing, three blank cartridges were then fired at the English steamer, and upon her failure to respond to this invitation, the gun was loaded with canister, and discharged across her bow. This shot also failed in its mission, and the persistent steamer kept on. Another canister was fired across her bow, and one through her rigging, but still the Britisher plowed the salty water with her head toward Baltimore. This so exasperated the captain of the revenue cutter that he ordered her gunners to "load up" with solid shot, fully determined to riddle the steamship, when the captain of the latter, thinking, perhaps, that "discretion was the better part of valor," brought his vessel to a standstill. Another canister was fired at the Ewing, and thoroughly inspected, and afterward proceeded on her way to Baltimore.

## New Indian Schools.

Inspector Haworth, who has general supervisory charge of Indian schools, and who recently returned to this city from the west, reports good progress in the construction and equipment of the new industrial Indian schools to be established in accordance with the provisions of the last Indian appropriation bill. The school building at Chico, Indian territory, will be finished by Oct. 1, and will be opened for the reception of 150 pupils in January. The school at Rosebud, Indian territory, will be finished by Dec. 1, and will be opened in January. When these are completed the Indian schools throughout the country will number 100.

Inspector Haworth says that the attendance during the present year has been much larger than in any preceding year, a result to be attributed to a realization by the Indians that they must look to the future rather than the chase for means of subsistence in the future. The industrial schools about to be opened will be of a higher grade than the ordinary agency schools, as pupils attending them will be taught useful trades in addition to a course of study.

## The San Francisco Pueblo Land Case.

The acting commissioner of the general land office has telegraphed Surveyor General Brown at San Francisco to suspend action under the recent decision of the secretary of the interior in the San Francisco Pueblo Land case until further advised. The order was made by direction of the President, and it is understood, was procured by ex-representative Brown, representing the state claim in the Pueblo case, who was dissatisfied with the secretary's decision. A survey was about to be made in accordance with that decision, but the order directing its suspension probably indicates a rehearing of the case.

## Bonds to be Redeemed.

The acting secretary of the treasury has issued a circular inference to the payment of bonds embraced in the 121st call, stating that on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1883, and on the day named for redemption, the bonds embraced in that call will be redeemed at the Treasury department, to the amount of five million dollars, without rebate of interest. Bonds presented at the department at 10 o'clock a. m. on the day named for redemption, will be paid in the order of their presentation, and if an excess of five millions be presented on either day, such excess will be first paid on the next redemption day.

## Increase of Opium Duties.

A Treasury department statement shows that as a result of the extensive criminal prosecution of opium smugglers at San Francisco at the instigation of the government the receipts from duties on opium have increased over a million of dollars during the past fiscal year. The smuggling of opium into this country for smoking purposes by Chinamen was at one time quite large. It was concealed under their long finger nails and other ingenious methods adopted to defraud the government, but the practice is now almost, if not entirely, broken up.

## Consolidation of Internal Revenue Districts.

The executive order consolidating internal revenue districts, so far as it affects the following named districts, went into effect yesterday: District of Alabama, district of Colorado, second, fourth, and sixth districts

## CURRENT GOSSIP.

## MAN AND HIS RHINO.

How much a man is like old shoes! For instance, both a sole may lose! Both have been tanned, both are made tight by cobblers. Both get left and right. Both need a mate to be complete. And both are made to go on feet. They both need healing; oft are sold, And both in time turn to mould. With shoes the sole is first to rot. The first shall be last; and when The shoes wear out they're mended new; When men wear out they're mended too. They both are trod upon, and both Will tread on others, nothing loath. Both have their ties, and both recline, When polished in the world to shine; And both get out—and would you choose To be a man, or be his shoes?

—New Orleans Picayune.

## A NEW HAMPSHIRE DOG IS SICK FROM BITING A TRAMP.

The *Post-Express* thinks he must have swallowed some of it.

The Bismarck *Tribune* says the great, the only, the sea serpent is now found in the Red river at Emerson, Manitoba.

Pugs dogs have gone out of fashion, so the Baroness Burdett Goutts has presented hers to Irving, the actor.—*Post-Express*.

Mrs. LANGSTON left her bathing suit in this country, and they say that Freddy Gebhard looks like a fright in it.—*Post-Express*.

They say that Bernhard wears gloves measuring four and a half feet in length. Gloves? Yes, gloves, we have made no mistake!

CAPT. WEIR, says the *Hawkeye*, was like a great many other men who go into business on the trust-to-luck principle. He got sucked in.

"A GENTLEMAN and a slinger" is Boston's estimate of Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan may be president of a Boston college some day.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

THE Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* aptly terms the English movement for the payment of the Confederate bonds "suing a corpse for the price of a coffin."

A YOUNG lady of extremely aesthetic tastes discovers that water lilies "smell too much like apple pie." "If they only tasted like apple pie!" says the *Post-Express*.

THE Boston *Herald* thinks some good is going to come out of Capt. Webb's death. Before it is forgotten it will have caused the death of a few notorious seeking cranks, to all appearance.

HERE is a puzzle that has been bothering the heads of our friends in the city. "It is not known to whom it belongs." The *Post-Express* thinks that the owner of the lot would have as much right to it as anybody.

MRS. LANGSTON says "she attempted literature, painting, and singing, but failed; and it was not until she went upon the stage that she succeeded." This reminds one of the party who was co-edited of *st-st-suttering*.—*Draile's Traveler's Magazine*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE records one divorce for every ten marriages, and in five terms, covering fifteen months, the St. Louis courts granted 1,000 divorces. It looks as though it was only a question of time when this great land would get itself most successfully unmarried.

THE oldest man in New Jersey is Michael Potter, of Salem county. He is a life long democrat, 99 years old, has 250 children and great-grandchildren, is in good health, and never was drunk but once. If he had been drunk often he would feel a great deal older.—*Hawkeye*.

WHEN a young man tries for three minutes in church to brush a sunbeam off his coat, under the impression that it is a streak of dust, and then looks up and sees the sunbeam still there, he is in the land of the living, and the sunbeam is temporarily, as it were.—*Hartford Post*.

A DETROIT engineer says to the *Free Press*: "Tramps run most everything in this country, but they don't run my engine. The other night I discovered one of them lying on the track ahead of us, and tooted for him to get off. He raised his head and looked at me, but never budged. We reached the next station on time."

THERE is an Oxford graduate in the poor house at Newburyport, Mass., and he gives "a very eloquent and critical lecture on English poetry, making judicious selections and showing wonderful knowledge." It is to be hoped that so learned a gentleman will be spared his skin, but says the *Concord*, the Massachusetts poor houses are a little uncertain.

MRS. CHRISTINE NIELSEN told Mr. Henry Irving recently that if desired to produce an impression in America he must learn the banjo. Aug. 2 the important news was cabled across that Mr. Irving had acted upon the advice, but it was noticed on "change" that there was a feverish demand for banjos and breech loading guns. These are singular coincidences.—*Life*.

"I DON'T seem to be needed," says one of Marietta Holley's characters, "so much a judgin' the world, and settin' on jest how many was a gold' to be saved or lost, as I did, as I have my own business, and tryin' to read my own little clerk to manions in the skies. Says I, 'I find it a tuckerin' job to take care of one sinner as she ort to be took care of, and it would make me ravin' crazy if I had to take care of the hull universe.'"

TRAVEL cheap labor is cutting into the barber business in New York. Five cents a shave, ten cents for hair cutting are the rates. With bay rum and a clean towel shaving is ten cents. Hair cutting frequently involves additional expense for washing and tonics. A man running one of these cheap places is getting a hard time for attempting to up his shop, the running expenses thereof, paid for the support of his family, and saved \$30.

THE Sandwich islanders are good judges of a woman's smile. A Hawaiian lady, in describing such an affair, said: "Her rich, red lips parted, and there flashed upon the landscape two rows of beautiful white teeth. Slowly the mouth opened wider and wider. Deeper grew the dimples in her bronze cheeks. Brighter dawned the sunbeams in her eyes, until a stray ray, darting through the foliage of an overhanging bough, illuminated the deep cavern of her mouth, bringing to view the base of her head. Then, seeing us gaze intently upon her, she shut her jaw, and darkness fell upon the scene."

MRS. BANCROFT, the celebrated London actress, visited recently one of the most celebrated dentists, who seldom handles any but aristocratic jaws, to have her teeth examined and operated on. Knowing the weakness of the expert, she asked what his charge was, but he refused to say until he had completed what was but an inspection and some cleaning. This done, he said his charge was \$250. The lady protested, and offered \$100, which she said, was all the money she had with her. She added she had brought so much because she was told the charge would be exorbitant, and provided herself with a sum expected to meet the highest figure. She declares that the fashionable dentist took \$100, and clapping his back to the door would not allow her to leave until she had signed a note for the rest. The case is to be heard in court, and we sincerely hope the swell dentist will get his deserts and not his fee. Such prices are nothing but extortion, and no sane jury will decide otherwise.

In two years it is believed that a steamer will be regarded as rather a slow concern. If the steel ships American capitalists propose to run between Fort Pond bay, at the extremity of Long Island, and Milford Haven, on the coast of South Wales, could be made one knot per hour faster than the two great steamers just ordered by the Cunard company, they could easily cross the ocean in five days, as the length of the proposed route is only 2,780 miles, or 265 miles less than the distance from Liverpool to Fort Pond bay. The ride by rail from New York to Fort Pond bay is 110 miles, and the distance from London to Milford Haven by rail is 287 miles, or about the same as Liverpool, although the latter city is some 125 miles farther from New York than is Milford Haven. It is during the winter months that the 240-wheeled great steamers for a horse; but the limit for the four-legged racer does not appear to have been reached. Twenty knots an hour is regarded by many to be as wild a prediction as that the "coming home" will trot the mile inside of two minutes. The distance from New York to London is a "half-hundred passage yet"—six days, twenty-one and a half hours from Queenstown.

## Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Commodore English, chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, has been designated to act as secretary of the navy in the absence of both the secretary and Rear Admiral Wright, who has been acting as secretary since Mr. Chandler was called away by the death of his mother and brother. Admiral Nichols is going to Richfield Springs, N. Y., for a short vacation. Commodore English took charge of the office yesterday.

## Cattle Quarantine at San Francisco.

The acting secretary of the treasury has received a letter from the collector of customs at San Francisco to the effect that a large importation of cattle from Australia is expected at that port in a few weeks, and asking for instructions in regard to establishing a quarantine for their accommodation. The collector was instructed to provide the necessary facilities for the care and shelter of the cattle at the expense of the owners.

## Opening of Life Saving Stations.

Orders were issued at the Treasury department yesterday for the opening of all the life saving stations on the Atlantic and gulf coasts on the first of September next.

## DEPARTMENT NOTICES.

The national bank notes received for redemption yesterday amount to \$273,000.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$339,127, and from customs \$728,048.

Frank W. Lyon has been appointed postmaster at Toulon, Stark county, Illinois, vice George A. Thomas, resigned.

The bureau of statistics received a large package of German trade, financial, and manufacturing statistics yesterday from Hamburg.

The surgeon general of the marine hospital service has received a cable message from Vera Cruz stating that the steamer *Bernard Hill* sailed from that port on the 14th inst. for Baltimore.